

Q. # 1934

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"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
By /s/ E. Checket, Major, Inf.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM RUDOLPH LEIBOLD
Chief Boatswain's Mate
U. S. Navy
Serial No. 383-32-14

State of California)
)
) ss:
County of Los Angeles)

WILLIAM RUDOLPH LEIBOLD, first being duly sworn on his oath,
deposes and says:

1. I am twenty-three (23) years old and my permanent home
address is 11442 Cumpston Street, North Hollywood, Calif. I am and
at all times hereinafter mentioned was a member of the armed forces
of the United States and I now am a Chief Boatswain's Mate, United
States Navy, Serial No. 383-32-14.

2. I was a prisoner of war of Japan at the following times
and places:

- (a) Aboard Jap Destroyer DE-34 - Formosa Straits
- (b) Taichow, Formosa (in a warehouse)
- (c) Jap Army Camp - Northern Formosa (no mistreatment
reported)
- (d) Ofuna Naval Prison
- (e) Omara Prisoner of War Camp

3. I was first taken prisoner as a survivor of the U. S.
submarine TANG on 25 October 1944 in the Formosa Straits by the
Japanese destroyer DE-34 with nine other survivors from the U.S.S.
TANG. I was held on board the DE-34 for three days until I was landed
at Taichow, Formosa, where I was held over night, then transported
by railroad to Kieran, Formosa where I was held in a Japanese Army
Camp for three days. I was then transported to Ofuna where I was
held in a special Japanese Naval Prison about twenty miles south of
Tokyo, arriving there on 3 November 1944 where I was held until 5 April
1945. On 5 April 1945 I was sent to Onari, Japan near Tokyo, a regular
prisoner of war camp. I was released from there on 29 August 1945.

I personally witnessed many atrocities and mistreatment of
American citizens while I was held prisoner by the Japanese.
These instances are as follows:

4. OFUNA NAVAL PRISON

From the Japanese Army Camp in northern Formosa I was taken to Ofuna Naval Prison. I arrived at Ofuna Naval Prison, which is about twenty miles south of Tokyo, on 3 November 1944. We were marched about two and one-half miles from the train to Ofuna Naval Prison. During this march we were barefooted and had no clothing except a shirt and pants which had been given us at the Japanese Army Camp on Formosa. We were also made to carry the baggage of the guards who accompanied us. I do not recall the names of any of these guards. When we got to Ofuna Naval Prison we were given tennis shoes which were mostly worn out, a tooth brush, tooth powder, a small piece of soap, a canvas jumper, and trousers.

We were told that we were to bow to the Japanese guards when they passed near us, and when a Japanese warrant officer or naval officer came near us we were to come to attention and then bow. We were also told that we were to say good morning and good evening to the guards as we bowed. We were also required to fill out a personal history statement which had the above rules printed on it. We were also instructed that we were not to speak to each other except when given special permission.

Ofuna Naval Prison had about sixty four prisoners of war at this time. There were several one-story buildings with a compound. The building to which I was confined had a corridor about two hundred feet long which opened in the middle. The cells were on both sides of this corridor. I and the other eight prisoners from the submarine TANG were confined separately at Ofuna and were not allowed to mix with the other prisoners until some time in January 1945. While at Ofuna Naval Prison we were given a cup of rice and cup of water at each meal and were given no other food at any time except when we were allowed to have Red Cross packages. I was told by one of the guards (HERSAY) that other food such as fish and meat was sent to the prison for the prisoners but that the guards appropriated this for their own use or sold it in the black market.

The person in charge of Ofuna Naval Prison was a warrant officer of the Japanese Navy who was known as "The Mummy". He was about five feet four inches tall and weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. He had three other petty officers as assistants whose names I never knew. (F.M. CAVERLY, RT1c had their names written down at one time; he may still have this or remember their names. Major BOYINGTON, USMC, also knew their names). A Japanese known as "Congo CHO", who was a Chief Pharmacist's Mate in the Japanese Imperial Navy and formerly a scenario writer, was the prison doctor. There were about ten to twelve Japanese

seamen guards. The seamen guards whom I can recall were: NISHI who was head of the seamen group and was about five feet two inches tall, had very bad eyes, and weighed about one hundred and twenty pounds; Walliston OBLRA who was about five feet five inches tall, weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds, had a very rosy complexion and was known as "Rosy"; SEGATA who was five feet two inches tall and weighed about one hundred and twenty pounds and looked a lot like NISHI; "Silver Tooth" a guard with a lot of silver teeth in the front of his mouth (I never knew his name); and Suburo HERCAY. I do not remember the names of any of the other guards. NISHI and SEGATA were the leaders of the seamen guards and caused most of the trouble. Suburo HERCAY never beat any of the prisoners to my knowledge and did all he could to help us.

When we first arrived at Ofuna they began to question us. This questioning was done by three officers who were the Board of Inquiry for Ofuna from Yokosuka Naval Station. They were over the warrant officer in charge and we were supposed to make any complaints or requests of them. After we had been questioned the officers would leave instructions for us to be beaten by the guards if our questioning had not pleased them.

During the whole time that we were at Ofuna we were required to scrub the corridor between the cells in our building. This scrubbing was done with a knot of line which we dipped in the water and then were made to line up two at a time at the entrance of the corridor. We were made to bend over in a stooping position with our feet on the floor and our hands on the mop. At a signal we were told to start and run all the way to the end of the corridor and back again. If we did not run fast enough to suit the guards the guard behind us would strike us. If we slipped and fell down or fell for any other reason the guard would beat us until we arose and started on. During the winter it was so cold that the water would freeze on the deck before we were through and we would slip on the ice. After about four trips we would be so tired that we would fall down many times in the round trip but the guards never stopped at this and always made us make about two more round trips.

All of the guards at the prison except HERCAY participated in this "rat race" with the exception of the warrant officer and chief petty officers. The warrant officer and chief petty officers and Congo CHO, the camp doctor, all knew this was going on and often came to watch it.

In the other side of our building were confined American pilots who had been shot down at various times and taken captive. These pilots were made to mop the other side of the corridor, in front of their cells in the same manner that we were required to mop our side, although the guards never waited until they fell down to start beating them but always began beating them at the beginning and beat them all the way down the corridor and all the way back. Among these pilots was a F4F pilot by the name of EMO (FNU) who was shot down over Formosa in October 1944 and who had arrived at China before I did. EMO had no physical defects to my knowledge.

One morning in late December or early January of 1945 while EMO was being beaten by SEGATA and "Silver Tooth" in the "rat race", one of the blows fell upon his spine, paralyzing him from the hips down. He immediately fell to the floor and could go no farther, whereupon SEGATA and "Silver Tooth" beat him for about twenty minutes with clubs which were about the size of baseball bats. At the end of this beating EMO, who was unconscious, was picked up and thrown in his cell. I was standing near the entrance to the building at the time and saw most of this beating. I heard from other prisoners, whose names I can not recall now, that the guards went into his cell and beat him after this but I don't know how many times or how severe the beatings were. About a week after the first beating Congo CHO told me that EMO was going to die that night, which he did. Commander O'KANE and F.M. CAVERLY, one of the pilots, either saw or heard these subsequent beatings and may know which guards did the beating. Others who may have witnessed the above beatings of EMO were: Staff Sergeant Gene BIRDWELL, USAF, Lieutenant DAVIDSON (FNU), USS WASP, and Frank O'CARA, reporter from the "Philadelphia Inquirer".

The first beating that I recall occurred on 26 November 1944. On this occasion we were told that we had not been bowing deep enough to the guards and had not been

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AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM RUDOLPH LEIBOLD

showing them proper respect which had been noticed by the Board of Inquiry. All of the prisoners were then marched into the compound and twenty-seven of them were lined up, with the rest of the prisoners watching from their position. I was not one of the twenty-seven and I cannot now recall the names of the twenty-seven who were beaten. All of the guards and Congo CHO participated in the mass beating. The warrant officer and petty officers watched it. The guard HERSTAY was the only guard who did not participate. These twenty-seven prisoners were struck thirty times each by various guards with clubs about the size of baseball bats and Congo CHO used a piece of two-by-four about three feet long. During this beating Lieutenant William HARRIS, USMC, was suffering from beri beri and was in a very weakened condition; he lost consciousness on the third blow and Congo CHO had the guards pick him up and hold him for the rest of the beating. Commander FITZGERALD, who was struck on the spine, collapsed and the warrant officer in charge ordered the guards not to beat him any more.

While I was at Ofuna there was an Ensign FLINN who was imprisoned with the aviators and who had been shot down over Formosa in October. He contacted dysentery and couldn't eat his food. The guards took his regular food away from him for about ten days and fed him on a dry rice mixture. During this time he was beaten by the guards in his cell because he couldn't leave his cell and because he wasn't able to get up. I was told by Commander O'KANE that FLINN died after I left Ofuna. FLINN was in solitary confinement across from my cell part of the time and I was able to see some of the beatings. I recall seeing NISHI beat him once and OBERA beat him once. I do not know whether any of the other prisoners saw these beatings but I believe they did. I know that some of the prisoners who were in solitary confinement near him heard the guards beat him.

Shortly after I arrived at Ofuna Congo CHO asked me to make him a model airplane, which I did. Congo CHO was pleased with this model airplane and made me his assistant in January, which position I held until I left Ofuna in April. My duties were to keep Congo CHO's quarters clean, shine his shoes, put out the medicine for him and wash bandages. There were other odd jobs which I do not recall at this time.

Some time in January Lieutenant (jg) Richard HUNT, who was formerly attached to the U.S.S. HANCOCK, had been shot down over Hong Kong and was brought to Ofuna Naval Prison. I saw him for a few moments when they first brought him in. I was about fifty

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feet away. His right arm was bandaged at the time and he had bloody bandages from his hips down. The next day Richard HUNT was made to walk from his cell to Congo CHO's office which was about two hundred yards away. At this time Richard HUNT was in such a condition that he staggered most of the way to Congo CHO's office. His wounds were poorly bandaged and blood was running out of the bandages on his legs. Congo CHO kept HUNT in his office for about half an hour and I believe that he may have changed HUNT's bandages at the time but I don't recall having to wash the old bandages afterwards. A few days later Congo CHO sent me and Charles ROGERS, Chief Telegrapher, British Royal Navy, who was also a prisoner, to HUNT's cell to bring him to Congo CHO's office. We placed HUNT on a stretcher and carried him to Congo CHO's office. When we arrived there Congo CHO had us hold the stretcher beside a bench in Congo CHO's office while Congo CHO rolled HUNT off the stretcher onto the bench right on HUNT's right arm which was broken and had not been set. I could see it had not been set even though it was bandaged by the angle of his arm. HUNT told me once that they had never set it and that it was a compound fracture. I never saw the arm unbandaged. We were made to leave the office and wait outside the door for about forty-five minutes when Congo CHO called us back in to take HUNT back to his cell. HUNT's bandages had been changed by Congo CHO but HUNT told us on the way back to the cell that Congo CHO had hurt him very badly and asked us never to take him back to Congo CHO's office.

HUNT stayed in his cell for about another week before Congo CHO had ROGERS and me bring him to his office again. During this week HUNT was in such a state that he was not able to feed himself and Congo CHO would not allow any of the prisoners to go into his cell to help him eat nor did any of the guards help HUNT eat. The guards would take HUNT's food to him and come back later and take it away when they found he had not eaten it. The second time we carried HUNT to Congo CHO's office Congo CHO made us lay the stretcher with HUNT on it on the wooden bench and then made us leave. Congo CHO called us back about half an hour later to get HUNT. When we got HUNT out of his office HUNT said that Congo CHO had hurt him very badly but did not describe how and it was obvious that Congo CHO had not changed any of his bandages and I knew that I did not wash any dirty bandages after this and none of the clean bandages in Congo CHO's office had been used. I don't know whether Congo CHO ever beat HUNT or struck him as I was not present at Congo CHO's office while he had HUNT there and I never saw Congo CHO or any of the guards beat him at any other time.

On one of the occasions when we carried HUNT to Congo CHO's office a Jap doctor from the Yoskoska Naval Station was there and

SW HUNT's condition. About one week after the last time we carried HUNT to Congo CHO's office HUNT died in the night, which was either 16 or 17 February. The next day I, ROGERS, and some of the other prisoners buried HUNT's body. HUNT was in Ofuna Naval Prison for about one month before he died. The only times that Congo CHO saw him, to my knowledge, were on the three occasions mentioned. I do not believe that Congo CHO ever went to HUNT's cell because the stench there was terrible as Congo CHO only allowed me to clean the cell twice. Some of the other prisoners and I sneaked into HUNT's cell several times when the guards were not looking to cover him and try to make him comfortable, as it was very cold and HUNT was unable to keep covers on himself.

During the winter of 1944 and 1945 there was no heat in our prison. The cracks through the walls were large enough for snow to sift in on the decks of the cells and it was very hard for us to keep warm. There were many other beatings which I witnessed at Ofuna but I cannot recall them now. However, I was not beaten after I became Congo CHO's assistant except on the day before I left Ofuna Naval Prison when I and all the other prisoners were lined up by the guards and made to bend over in a stooping position. The guards then asked us to sign written statements that we had stolen Red Cross packages from the room in which they were kept. We refused to do this and the guards beat us for about twenty minutes. The reason the guards did this was because we were not given all of the Red Cross packages which were sent to Ofuna Naval Prison. As far as I can remember I got one Red Cross package on Christmas and one some time in January. The guard HERSON and other prisoners told me that the other guards had carried some of the Red Cross packages to their homes and that when the Inquiry Board found out that there were some Red Cross packages missing, the guards tried to get us to make written confessions so that they could tell the Inquiry Board that we had stolen the Red Cross packages.

26 Oct 1945

(Date)

/s/ William Rudolph Leibold
(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of October 1945.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Edwin F. Svare (signed)
EDWIN F. SVARE
1st. Lt., Inf.

/s/ NW Neukom
N. W. NEUKOM
Lieut., USMR

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT # 8

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一九四四年十月二十五日日本駆逐艦「E三四号」ヨリ台湾海峡に於て合衆国潜水艦「U-505」を撃沈。生存者九名上岸。合衆国潜水艦「U-505」生存者九名を捕獲せり。一九四四年十一月二日台湾に上陸。E三四号艦を捕獲。船員四十名を捕獲。其處にて一枚柳原子弾頭弾を拿得。台湾に上陸。U-505を移送せり。其處にて日本陸軍兵舎三日間留め置く。松江にから大船を移送せり。其處にて軍艦から船を二隻拿得。日本、特別海軍監獄にて留め置く。其處にて海軍監獄にて留め置く。一九四四年十一月三十日其處にて、一九四五年四月五日連合軍にて解説。

— 3 —

不重々最初ニ大船ニ到着スルヤ被寄々大連、訊向テ始メシ。此、頭附ハ三名、將校ニヨリテ鳥ニシタガ被寄々横濱加賀海軍監守府カラ、大船壹回團ノ團買テアリスル。假寄守ハ祖三、准尉、二位ニ在リ。大連八月、不平又ハ要束ヲ被寄ニ付テ

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One
松連、若山和彦、訊問が彼等ヲ満足せし力が多ナ
、衛兵ヲシテ松連ヲ打標セシル指示が残サシテアリ矣
、松連ノ大船ニタ全期間中松連、松連、建物、小房、向
、廊下ヲ洗掃除シナケレバナラナガ久比、洗掃除ノ麻布
ヲ結シテ之ヲ水浸シテシカラ廊下、入口二度二名完
成ハシテアリマシタ。松連ハ雨脚ヲ床ニ雨手ヲ鞋巾上ニ
置シ前屋、姿勢ニ屈シテ六十セシテシテ、信号アリ
松連、仕事ニ掛カリ廊下、未諦迄走リシテ、打標ニテ走リ
得、ヤツニ告ケラシテシテ、若山松連が衛兵、音ニ叶フ程ニ
速、走ラシテ松連、後ニテ衛兵、松連ヲ打シテアリマ
シ。若山松連が謂シテ事ハナリ若山ハ他、何カ理由ヲ轉シ
テ、ハナリ衛兵ハ松連が起テ仕事ニ掛カシテ打シテアリミ
シ。向ハ非常ニ寒キ、松連が清ニシテシテ、シハ水ノ廊
下ニ水ハガ常ニシテ松連ニ耳、水ニテヲク謂シ轉
テ、大体四回走リテ松連ハ余生ニ過シテ往復
七、七回轉フテアリテ、衛兵ハ二回、併合七
トク必ズ松連ヲ二度ニ約二往復、走行ヲ其

80438

此點猶舊，惟一章之「」也「」除「」外「」矣；此「」續「」字「」參加「」，惟「」之「」古「」字「」外「」矣。

此等、能カ士達ハ彼等、小房、前、廊下ヲ下方私室ガ
私室、則フ先ノ事例也。又ノ彈弓ヲ同シ方法、先ノ事例
スピクトナセテシシカ、尤モ倍々士達ハ彼等ガ轉下迄彼等ヲ打
ナガルヒコトヲ特シヤウコトハナリ。第二最初ノ彼等ヲ打ナガル
又廊下ヲ往ケ候ヘリ打ケ給ケタテアリ。又。

此等事態廿二年一月廿四日台湾上空工兵队于廿二日
ソシテ松ヨリモ先ニ大船ニ到着シカ者テ工兵(FNC)一千七名前
一人、F4F飛行士が居リテアラト工兵私知テ居心限ノ何等
身体的欠陥有ツ事アリセテシ。

十二月、末酒、若クハ一九四五年一月初頃、或ル朝エモリビ、御旗
争シ於テセラフ、金口譯ト銀齒ト一打トテナムニ打鼓、
一ツカ彼背柱、上ニ降シテ來、彼腰カ下ヲ麻痺セシマシ。
彼即座ニ床、上ニ倒レソシテソシ以上迄コトが出来セシテシ、
其處ヲセガタト銀齒トカク三十分向大伴野林、ハト、大
サ根棒ヲ以テ打テシタ、此打擣終ニ失神状態ニアラタ
エモリ抱キ上テレテ彼、小房入役リシテシ。私、此時建物
入口、近ニ立テ居テ此打擣、大部今テ自靜シマシ。私他
、傳唐譯カニ浦イタリテアガリ其名、今想起スコトハ出来ナ

ケ傳事ニシテ、彼ノ小舟ヘスリテ行クテ此ノ後モ船ノ打タタクニシテ其
打擲ノ何田テアリタカ又何人ニハ醉カツカシハ知リマセシ。
最最テ、打擲カアリテカラ約一週間後コンエリキヨウヘ私ニテハ
其ノ夜死ミシテト言フヌカ累シテ彼ハ死ンタ。

* * * * *

私ノ想出又最初、大量打擲ハ一九四四年十一月二十一日ニ起テシ。
此ノ場合私達ハ衛兵二名リ、腕合ニ半身低頭シナカツトトシウカ
ト直室本園ニヨウテ立意セラレシ、叶、適事ノ教書ヲ彼等ニテシ
テキナカツタイコトヲ告ケラレマシテ、全部、俘虜ハソレカラ官
庭中へ行進ナラシソシテ彼等モ中ニ二十七名ハ整列サセラレシ。
其他、俘虜ハ自分達、位置カツシテ見視シテヰカシタ。

私ハ此ニ十七名、一人テハナソレテ打擲セラレシ此ニ二十七名、民若ヲ
今想起スルコトハ出来マセシ。衛兵、金鍔トコソコ一、ナヨウシカ比、
大量打擲ニ加レマシタ、准尉一等士官ハソレヨリ見物ノ衛兵
ハセイハ參加ナカツタ唯一、衛兵テアリマシテ。此等ニナセ名、
俘虜ハ大体野球、ハサト大、棍棒ヲ持フタ各衛兵ニヨウミ三十四
打擲セラレ又コンゴ一キヨウハ横二吋、縱四吋、長サ約三呪、棒ヲ使
用シマシテ。此ノ打擲中宋國海等隊ウイリヤムハリス大尉ハ脚
氣氣症患テ立牛ト打擲ナテ衰弱シテ、狀態ニ仕リマシテ。彼ハ空
圓目、打擲ノ意識ヲ失ヒソレテコンゴ一キヨウハ残リ、打擲ヲ加
ヘルマテ高鼻ニ彼ヲ抱キ上ケテ又ヘナセマシテ。背柱ヲ打クレタ
アリケラルト申候ハ矣フテシマフタ。ソユデ担任、准士官ハ衛

兵達ニ彼ヲソレ以上ハ打タナイヤウニト命令ラシテ。

4月14日 朝食は、前日より少時遅く、春度を以て、彼の本席にて、
彼の命令、食事の躊躇が出来てゐる。
衛兵連六時十日間彼の其室の食事の取扱いにて、
乾飯、昆食を手にす。此期間彼の命令、小室の離れてから
出来ては、謂ふる人起上りが出来て、謂ふる衛兵連三時より
より。私が大船の衣類を脱ぎ、脱ぎを脱ぎ、
方々、申候、御う知りせり。つづく、或は湖南私、小室、真
前、繕房居りて、ひし、ひし私、行脚、或は毛足見出しが出来て、
私、彼の西が一段又は二段譜、其譜が一段行つて見り、想起、
他、傳説、誰が此等、打掛、タカラシ、私、知りて、私、彼等
を、う思は信ひて、私、彼の繕房、左の傳説、或は者、衛
兵連、彼の行つて、開く事、う知る所、入。

一月、或時以前本国汽船「ミリ」ニ属「日本海軍中尉
リチャード・ハント」が香港上空で擊墜セラシ大艦軍艦へ逐殺
じきに、彼等が彼の最初の敵を來時松波彼ノ胸内見
シテ、松波約五十呎胸内見居リハント彼の胸内其時胸帶
フチアコテ腰以下八尺來ツクル第十一年也。

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「ハント」ハ「コンゴー・キヨウ」ガ「ヨーカヤズ」ト、私ニ彼ヲ其ノ事務室へ再び運ハセル迄更ニ約一週間、彼ノ小房ニ留リテシタ。此ノ一週間、ハントノ、状態ハ、自分テ食事ヲスルト、ノ出来ノイ程アリマシタ。ソシテ「コンゴー・キヨウ」ハ、停廢、誰ニミ彼ノ小房ヘ入ツキ行ツテ、彼ニ食事ノキ傳ヲスルコトモ亦衛兵、誰ミハントニ食事ノキ傳ヲスルコトヲ許レマセデシタ。衛兵達ハ、ハントノ所ヘ甚、食事ヲ運ンデシカラ後刻、庚ツキ未テ、彼ガソレヲ食ベテ、ヰカツタ、ヲ知ルトシテ持ケ去ルノガ常、アリマシタ。二度目ニ私達グハントヲ

「コンゴー・キヨウ」事務室へ運ビマシタ時、「コンゴー・キヨウ」ハ私達ヲシテ、ハントヲ載セテ、担架ヲ木製ノ「ヤンケ」上に置カセ、ソシテ私達ヲ退去セシメマシタ。「コンゴー・キヨウ」、約半時間ノ後、ハントヲ受取ル為メ、私達ヲ呼ヒ、庚レマシタ。私達がハントヲ彼ノ事務室カラ出レタ時、ハントハ「コンゴー・キヨウ」ガ甚レク、彼ヲ害レタコトヲ申述ベマシタ。然レソノ方法ハ、遂ベマセンデシタ。「コンゴー・キヨウ」ガ彼ノ、繻帶ノドロモ替タメコトハ、明白デアリマシタ。ソシテ私ハ、此事、後テ、衛兵、汚テ、繻帶ヲ私ハ洗ハタカツタコトト又「コンゴー・キヨウ」事務室ノ清潔ナ、繻帶ノドロモが、使用セテナカツタコトヲ私ハ知ツキ居リマス。「コンゴー・キヨウ」ガハントヲ、自分事務室ニ置イテキタ向、私、其處ニ居合、セナカツタノデコンゴー・キヨウ」ガハントヲ打ツタ、又改ツタノデ、私ノ知リマセン、又私ハ「コンゴー・キヨウ」ヤ若クハ衛兵、誰カガ他ノ時ニ彼ヲ打ツ、ヲ見リコトハアリマセシデシタ。

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私達が「ハント」、「コンゴー」、「ヨウ」、事務室へ運び、或
は場合、横須賀海軍鎮守府から、日本医師が其處に居つ
「ハント」の状態を見ました。私達が最後に「ハント」、「コンゴー」
、「ヨウ」の事務室へ運び、約一週間後、夜「ハント」へ死んでしまった。
ソレハ二月十六日から、十七日アリマシタ。其、翌日私トロード
ヤズ、ト他、數人、俘虜トが「ハント」の屍体を埋メマシタ。「ハント」が
死ス、遠大船海軍監獄、約一ヶ月居リマシタ。「コンゴー」、「ヨウ」が
彼ヲ見タハ、私ノ知ル所テハ、前述、三回、場合ニ於テノミテア
リマシタ。私ハコンゴー、ヨウが「ハント」の小房へ一度モ
出掛ケテ行ツタモ、トハ信ジマセン。ソレハ其處、臭氣が甚
シクテ「コンゴー」、「ヨウ」ハ單ニ私が其、小房ヲ二回掃除スル
コトヲ許シタタケテアルクラアリマス。他、俘虜、或に者ト私
トハ衛兵、見テキナイ折、時々「ハント」の小房へ秘密ニ潜
リ込ニテ行ツテ、彼ニ寝具ヲ掛ケタリ。又彼ヲ氣持フ良ク
サセルヤウニ努力シマシタ。非常ニ冷寒テアツテ「ハント」
ハ自分ノ体ニ寝具ヲ掛ケテ置クコトが出来ナカツタカラ
アリマス。

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一九四四年一月三日
午後二時半
松達、監督中、船内にて
アリ。壁隙、床下、小房、床板、上漏し落し程、大半テ
私駆、居心地至難テリ。大船於テ私駆、打撃外、
然、作ラ私駆、ヨコ、ヨコ、助牛、ナシカラ私駆、打撃セ
セナシ。只私駆、大船海軍監獄、前日私駆、衛兵
金員、衛兵、ヨリ、整列セラシ、平身低頭セラシ、
アリス。衛兵、某處、私達、私達、赤十字、荷物、
其、保管ナシテ、室、溢取シト謂、コト、書面、陳述
書、署名ナシ、要請シ。私達、サウルコト、拒否シ。
「衛兵、私達、約二十分間、打撃シ。衛兵達、
理屈、私達、大船海軍監獄、送ラシ、赤十字、荷物、全
部、與ヘリ、カカフアリス。私、想起スコト、出来、範囲
、私、クリスマス、一個、赤十字、包、ヨロケ、ソシ、一個、
或財物、受取リ。衛兵、ハヤイ、他、衛兵達、私駆、
衛兵達、若干、赤十字、荷物、自定、持リキシコト、
查察、其處、赤十字、荷物、紛失、發見シトキ、衛兵
達、直家、小田、対し、私達、赤十字、荷物、溢取シト、謂
コト、告ケルコト、出来、ナリ。私達、書面、自白書、作マ
ル、試、タ、ト謂コト、告ゲニ。

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